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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	KB	Date	20/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

India adopted the system of parliamentary form of democracy which accords a significant role to the opposition.

Role

(1) Held government accountable for its actions.

(2) Role in legislation making since they have significant numerical strength.

(3) Financial Management - by heading Public Accounts Committee.

(4) functioning of parliament - post of Deputy Speaker is held by opposition.

(5) Detailed scrutiny & diverse opinion on various issues in parliament.

(6) Appointment panels of various functionaries like CVC, Lokpal has leader of opposition which underlines there role in anticorruption.

(7) Provide alternative to the public.

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However, sometime opposition is accused of disruption of parliament & needless opposition to various bills.

. The idea of shadow cabinet emerge from British parliament & its feasibility in India is debatable but it has several advantages

(1) Ready alternative government

(2) Opposition members are more alert & have counter portfolios → leading to training.

(3) Stability in course of mid term rejig.

(4) In the clamour of simultaneous elections, shadow cabinet can be useful.

(5) Continuity of administration & avoids policy paralysis

In democracy, opposition is ~~the~~ responsible for voicing public opinion whenever government goes astray & thus, is very important.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Art. 32 & Art. 226 provide Supreme courts & highcourts to issue writs of Habeaus corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto Prohibition, Certiorari wherere there is violation of fundamental rights / legal rights of citizens.
- They are termed as 'heart & soul of the constitution'

(1) Habeas Corpus courts orders the person to present detenau before itself & check the legality of detention.

Significance - It is the bulwark of individual liberty. It was issued several times (SC/ST case) & its importance emerged in times of emergency when it was curbed.

(2) Mandamus - courts orders a public authority to perform its role.

Significance - whenever any authority abdicates its duty, it can be

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issued. Ex- SC pulled up UP govt. for failing to protect Taj Mahal.

(3) Prohibition & Certiorari - former prevents a judicial body from excessing its jurisdiction while later is curative & transfers case to itself.

Significance prevents breach of power by judiciary. Ex- SC order against NGT ban on diesel vehicles.

(4) ~~Man~~ Quo Warranto - determines legality of appointment to public office. Aggrieved as well as interested person can also file it.

Significance - prevents usurption of power, by incompetent people.

Ex - ~~TN~~ Tamil Nadu HC probing spoils system in public service commission.

Thus, this right prevents from the tyranny of officialdom & helps to enjoy the constitutional rights of liberty, freedom.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog was formed in 2014 replacing erstwhile Planning commission, to adopt a bottom-up approach in policy making.

Objectives-

(1) To evolve shared vision of development priorities within overall objective of national development.

(2) To foster cooperative federalism as strong states makes stronger nation.

Since its inception it has several achievements (1) Competitive federalism - by Health Index, Liveability Index, Agriculture Reform Index etc., thus making states to usher reforms.

(2) Economic Reforms - Agriculture marketing policy, 3 year action agenda etc.

(3) Participatory approach & co-operative federalism

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(4) Serve as Knowledge hub

But it suffers from certain shortcomings

(1) Onesize fits all approach - poor & backward states can't compete advanced states without support.

(2) Competition leads to crowding out investment by advanced states.

(3) It doesn't follow up & has making become an information repository hub.

Measures to make it more effective

(1) Give it statutory backing.

(2) Programmes like Aspiration Districts which reduce regional equity & promote inclusive development should be started in other areas

(3) It can be used to resolve interstate & center state disputes.

(4) Can serve as forum for horizontal power sharing or co-operative federalism.

Thus, Niti Aayog holds great promise for ~~de~~ future progress of India.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- The use of Art. 356 (President's rule) has proved to be the most contentious issue in Center State relations.
- Supreme Court's decision in SR Bommai Case outlined cases of its proper & improper use.

Proper use

(1) State failed to comply with center's direction.
(2) Constitutional failure leading to internal subversion.
(3) When there is threat to security of state.
(4) Government lost confidence vote & no alternative available.
(5) No party got majority in elections & no coalition formed.

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Improper use

(1) Massive defeat of state ruling party in Lok Sabha.

(2) After elections, when no party get majority & didn't probe for coalition.

(3) Without confidence vote.

SC judgement

(1) President to impose Art. 356 on Governor's report.

(2) Dissolution of assembly after parliament approval.

(3) Decision of support on the floor of the house

(4) If found faulty, court can reinstall the government.

(5) Secularism - basic feature of constitution & its failure can lead to imposition of Art. 356.

SC's ~~deck~~ decision provides clarity about fair use of art. 356 but it is still misused as seen in Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good Governance refers to the process of efficient structure that provides frame work for people to optimise their goals & aspirations. It has 3 components

Good governance → Democracy, Rule of law, Citizen's welfare } Heralded by free press

Role of press freedom in good governance

(1) Termed as watchdog of democracy & 4th pillar of democracy.

(2) Held government accountable.

(3) Give representation to wide section of society

(4) Provides information → transparency & accountability.

(5) Helps in citizen participation & inclusive development.

Press freedom (Art. 19) is essential for achieving country's economic development.

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(1) Press role in bringing out disparities cover underprivileged sections.

(2) Press helps in investigative journalism & curbs corruption

(3) Press provides avenues to express dissent & expressing their opinion to government.

(4) Press helps in taking democracy to grass root level by spreading awareness about citizens rights.

(5) Helps in implementing citizens charter.

But press also suffers from several issues like fake news, paid news, sensationize crime, violate privacy, short attention span.

If good governance has to be achieved freedom of press with its responsible reporting should be the flag bearer.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Self Help Groups are groups of people that provides support services (financial linkages) to the marginal sections of the society. They have helped in providing financial inclusion through credit facilities to its members, but they suffer from certain weakness.

Problems (1) Credit support.
(2) Divergent needs of the members.
(3) Limited capacity to support.
(4) Lack of linkages with global value chains.

But for them to evolve as viable business enterprise require region & ~~sector~~ need specific approach.

(1) North East requires connectivity to market.
(2) Central India - credit supply.
(3) Slum dwellers skill development.
(4) Sex workers - rehabilitation, labour intensive jobs.

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SHG role in rural growth

(1) Provide machinery for farm
(2) Credit for input
(3) Collectivisation of products
(4) Post harvesting infra.
(5) Cottage industries for work in lean phase
(6) Skill development & educating youth.

SHG role in women enterpreneurship

(1) Women SHG of stone crushers in Rajasthan have mobilized them to buy inputs & work as independents
(2) Digital literacy.
(3) financial independence → free to work
(4) Earning women → Great expenditure on child & nutrition education
↓
Productive population → Nation's growth.

Thus, SHG are viable tools for transforming India & SHG bank linkage programme & National Policy for Voluntary Organisation will help in their strengthening.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

~~Hi~~ Education is one of the most important way of empowering the society. Higher education in India suffers from ~~lowenr~~ several problems.

Problems (1) Low enrollment - 23%

(2) Regional variation - college density in Bihar is 7/lakh population while it is 59 in Telangana

(3) Lack of infrastructure.

(4) Poor focus on research & practical learning

(5) Obsolete curriculum & poor teaching methods.

To revive the higher education Govt. has initiated several measures.

(1) Institute of Eminence Guidelines

(2) Designation of World Class universities

(3) Higher Education financing Agency to provide market based finances.

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All these measure are directed towards Central / Autonomous institutes & neglect state institution which enroll a large share of students.

- In this light, Rashtriya Uchttar Shiksha Abhiyaan will be important in removing this dualism.

Features (1) focus on removing gender disparity in enrollment.
(2) provide vocation & profession led education.
(3) Strengthen infrastructure by higher education cess.
(4) Leverage technology & online learning

Several other schemes like RISE (Revitalising Infrastructure & Systems in Education, NIRF ranking, SRIMAN (lease labs to students) will help in strengthening state university & improve the quality of higher education in India.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

PRI were give constitutional backing by 73rd amendment & under Art 243T they provide one-third reservation to women

Significance

(1) 16 states have given 50% reservation & women constitute 44% PRI officials.

(2) led to increase in confidence of women

(3) Political empowerment & have say in policies influencing them.

(4) Social empowerment due to expose to society & better financial position.

(5) Equality & represention to women of SC/ST - led to inclusive development.

(6) Women empowerment led to more devotion of resources to child development.

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But there are certain challenges

(1) Social attitude of working under women Sarpanch

(2) lack of family support - low attendance

(3) lack of leadership skills.

(4) lack of awareness & illiteracy.

(5) Panchayat Pati Syndrome - males perform their role

Measures

(1) Give them 33% reservation in Lok Sabha (only 11% representation) & assemblies. Pass women Reservation Bill.

(2) Property rights in name of women like in PM Awas Yojana.

(3) Training in leadership by Ministry of Women & Child Development.

(4) Address issues with traditional rights (Art. 371A - Nagaland oppose women representative).

Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested

(1) parties to give 20% tickets to women.

(2) Dual member constituency.

All these measures will help in political empowerment of women.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian PM, at the Shangri-La dialogue asserted that India operates on strategic autonomy.

Strategic autonomy (1) to decide each issue on its merit & not due to membership of some bloc

(2) action to be based on principles.

India asserted that it is free to conduct its affairs & it still adheres to policy of Non-Alignment.

Some actions in the past have questioned this stance.

(1) CAATSA Act- US legislation bans any business entity to maintain relations with US adversaries. This can hamper India's defence engagement with Russia

(2) Sanctions against Iran by UN again

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affect India's oil supply & Chabahar port.

(3) Quad membership - US, Japan, India, Australia informal group for free, prosperous & open Indo-Pacific can hurt India's decision making as isolated state & its relation with China.

(4) Signing of LEMOA with US

Despite the above mentioned challenges, Indias has maintained its strategic autonomy by.

(1) India is diversifying its ~~apart~~ defence procurement & continue to engage with Russia.

(2) India's membership of SCO.

(3) India-Iran Agreement for rupee-rial exchange mechanism.

Thus, Indian foreign policy is based on principles highlighted in Panchsheel & the recent SECURE strategy by PM Modi which ensures strategic autonomy.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA & BRICS are groups for regional co-operation ~~whic~~ with membership from developing nations. They highlight India's outreach for multilateralism & a global order that is representative, democratic & rules based.

- There are certain key differences in IBSA & BRICS.

(1) IBSA is a mechanism for South-South Cooperation, which BRICS is more aligned towards economic aspect.

(2) IBSA Partnership fund help in inclusive development in Global South & it acts as bridge for North South Cooperation while BRICS is aimed at breaking in dominance of North led World Bank, IMF by setup of New Development Bank.

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Relevance of IBSA & BRICS for India

(1) Members share common development challenges & thus, can partner each other.

(2) They can help in expanding the outreach of India's footprint in global economy.

(3) Contingency Reserve Arrangement of BRICS will help in case of BOP crisis & reduce dependence on IMF.

(4) They are more equitable & represent latent world powers.

(5) BRICS can be useful in tech. adoption & as well as developing marketing linkages.

But these groupings suffer due to their differences, domestic challenges, different perceptions of west etc.

They can help India realising its role of global leader.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Resolution refers to resolution of conflict short of ~~Reso~~ litigations.

Methods of ADR

- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Arbitration

(1) Arbitration a 3rd party arbitrator presides resolutions process & its work according to predefined process.

(2) Mediation - the resolution process provides solution that is not binding on the party, It is by their mutual consent.

(3) Conciliation Conflicting parties resolve disputes by themselves in presence of

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3rd party.

Advantages of ADR

(1) Time & cost effective

(2) Reduce burden on judiciary.

(3) Since resolution is by mutual consensus, few chances of dispute.

~~(4) Reduce loss to business, due~~

But, ADR process is plagued by several problems that create challanges in its adoption.

(1) finality of judgement - may cause dissent

(2) Unsatisfied party appeals in court & thus burdens judiciary.

(3) lack of ADR facilities in India & companies rush to Singapore, thus, loss of revenue.

(4) Poor data availability & quality of arbitrators.

Recently, Government introduced Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Bill that addresses these challenges.

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features • National Arbitrator council for data management & appointing arbitrators.

• Disputing parties to directly approach arbitrators listed by Supreme Court.

Apart from this we may adopt Italy's system of opt-out that provides for compulsory arbitration before litigation & gave incentives for resolving disputes at arbitration stage.

Thus, ADR present viable option for resolving disputes & achieving economic development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In India, judiciary with the power to punish for its contempt. The process is mentioned in Contempt of Court Act, 1971

- Contempt covers any written or verbal action that cause

→ Disobediance to its orders
→ Obstruction in administration of justice.
→ Scandalize the authority of court
→ Interfere in its functioning.

The power is important tool to ensure the judiciary functions without fear or favour & protects maligning attempts on administration of justice.

- It provides for fair criticism & publication of its providing without

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

attempt to disfiguring them.

But, over the years there is a greater clamour against the contempt powers due to.

(1) Violates Art. 19 that is, freedom of expression.

(2) Allows judiciary to escape from criticism.

(3) It is used to silence critics & avoids any measure of transparency & accountability.

(4) It violates Art. 14 as it creates a different section (judiciary) that can't be criticized.

There is a need to relook into contempt of court Act.

- It is required to redefine what constitutes contempt, any action provacting violence & serious tarnish of image will be considered contempt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Need to balance freedom of expression & contempt powers.

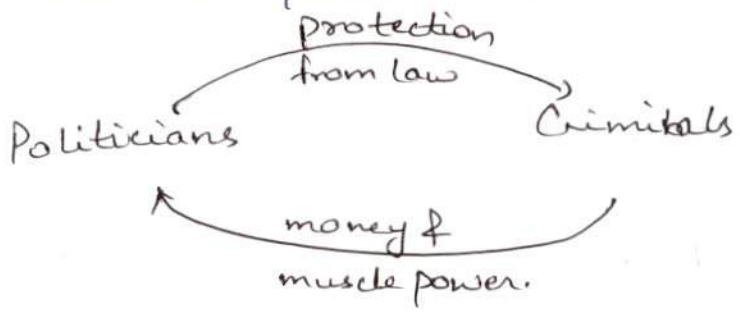
Thus, a co-operative exercise between executive, legislature & judiciary will be required to arrest its misuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Crimalization of politics refers to nexus between politicians & criminals.



- According to Association of Democratic Reforms
  34% – MPS haves criminal cases against them
  21% have serious criminal cases.

Impacts

(1) Shook public faith in judicial process
(2) Law breaker ⟶ Law maker.
(3) Undermines democracy
(4) Cause disruptions in parliament.
(5) Increase in crime in society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Supreme Court

(1) formation to special courts for trial of politicians.

Help in → politician to clean their image
→ free & fair election

(2) In Lok prahari case, ordered public servants to declare source of income & assets declaration of themselves, spouse & dependents.

(3) ~~Struck~~ Passed judgement that those convicted over 2 years can't fight elections upto 6 years on release.

Role of EC

(1) Section 8 on RPA, 1951 which allow politician to continue membership has been struck down on its appeal.

(2) Sect 8 of Model Code of Conduct, ~~to~~ limits on election expenditure & number of star campaigners be manifesto to be in spirit of consitution, curb freebies.

(3) Asking to ~~ad~~ give power to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

deregister parties under Sec 29 of RPA

(4) Add Sec. 58B to punish for bribery (demand).

Role of Media

(1) It can help in providing information about candidates

(2) Create a level playing field by informing citizens.

(3) Investigative journalism can help in conviction

Apart from this, consideration of Vohra Committee report, State funding of elections, limits on expenditure, can help in freeing politics from crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for minorities was set up by the Parliament in 1992 by NCM Act. It has the following mandate.

(1) To advise government of issues related to minorities.

(2) To spread awareness about Constitutional safeguards (Art. 29, 30) & legal measures among minorities.

(3) To promote interests of minorities.

(4) To undertake research, education & analysis for minority advancement

(5) To encourage NGOs, civil society working for the empowerment of minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

(1) Poor capacity building & lack of human resources.

(2) Its reports are advisory in nature & thus, mostly no action is taken

(3) fund crunch to take any meaningful action for minority welfare.

(4) Non. representations of all minorities in its (6 religious minorities)

(5) Weak state authorities. (SMC)

(6) Neglect the issue related to linguistic minorities (handled by special officer for linguistic minorities - Art 350B).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures (1) Increase support staff & proper training & HR management.

(2) Resource availability to NCM to take actions.

(3) Representation of its report in parliament & accountability of government over non-action.

(4) Constitutional backing - will give weight to its functioning

Thus, issues related to fund & functionaries need to be resolved for proper functioning of NCM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently government decided to invite application for lateral entry at Secretary level. This move is impotant due to.

Need. increasing complexities
- complacency in bureaucracy
- lack of specialisation.

Advantage
(1) Domain expertise - Better policy making
(2) Induce competition in bureaucracy,
(3) Past experience of RBI, NITI Aayog, (Mammohan Singh, Bibek Debroy etc)
(4) Improve efficiency of administration due to private managerial skills.
(5) Fill Vacancy of officers (as demanded by Basawan Committee).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the issue also faced some challenges.

(1) lack of wide exposure & ground reality

(2) Opposition by career diplomats

(3) Difficult to measure ~~long t~~ accountability & responsibility.

(4) Lack of long term stake.

(5) Past experience with Air India is not very joyful.

Thus, Lateral entry is a small step in bigger scenario of civil service reforms.

There is need for-

(1) 360° appraisal mechanism

(2) Avoid political interference

(3) Performance based appraisal

(4) Deputation to private sectors

(5) Public Administration universities to train aspiring civil servants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Mechanism for Grievance Redressal

(7) Role of DoPT in personnel management need to be free from attrition.

Civil service is the steel frame of Indian administration. To shed the rust it requires some urgent reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Niti aayog started 'transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme ~~to~~ by selecting 115 backward districts.

Programme outline

(1) Identify backwardness based on multidimension criteria (poverty rate, agri productivity, percapita income, gender inequity, literacy rate, infrastructure development.)

(2) Adopt multi pronged strategy

Physical Infrastructure → Connectivity

Socio-economic infrastructure → Health, education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The programme is ~~no~~ pathbreaking in its approach as it will undertake following steps.

(1) Education, skill development & capacity building of population.

(2) Linkages both physical by creating roads as well as policy support.

(3) Industrial development - to create ~~ca~~ jobs & dispersion of development.

(4) Convergence of programmes to achieve economy.

(5) focus on increasing income - youth & women enterpreneurship & bank loans.

(6) Knowledge suppat - by providing linkages with scientific community. Ex- Krishi Vikas Kendras.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Health strengthen Primary health care, improve service delivery & governance reforms.

(8) Designation of Prabhari Officers to be incharge of overall implementation & engaging with center.

ToAD programme will lead to the overall development of districts & reducing regional disparities & ushering prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

MDG were a set of 7 goals outlined by UN for developing nations.

- India's performance on health indicators

(1) Reduced TFR to 2.2

(2) Reduced MMR to 167/lakh

(3) Reduced IMR below 100

(4) Achieved immunisation target.

(5) Eradicated Polio, years & reduced incidence of infectious disease.

(6) Increase the rates of institution delivery.

Overall, India progressed on a lot of indicators but still fall short of the target.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Now SDG 3 - Good health & wellbeing for all - provides framework for further Action & to achieve the unmet targets

(1) It calls to reduce still birth rate of single digit by 2030.

(2) Replacement level fertility & ↓ fertility rate further.

(3) Universal immution.

- Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan for health insurance

SDG 6 clean water & sanitation

(1) calls for reducing water borne diseases.

SDG 2 Zero hunger

- calls to achieve food & nutritional security.
- India launched Poshan Abhiyaan to reduce incidence of malnutrition & underweight by 3% & low birth weight - 30%, anaemia - 2%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SDG 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth

- end child labour in all its form & led to healthy development of children.
- India ratified Convention 138 & 182 of ILO.

Thus India has taken several steps & National Health Policy, 2017 is in line with achieving targets under SDG.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

- Tribals constitute 8% of India's population & are the most backward section of Indian Society.
- Forest Right Act, 2006 is the most significant piece of legislation for their empowerment.

Features

(1) Land Rights - upto 4 hectares.

(2) Forest management rights.

(3) Use of forest resources & minor forest produce.

(4) Gram Sabha to be the decision maker for granting licence for mining.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Right against displacement.

Saxena Committee highlighted several gaps in the functioning of FRA, 2006.

(1) Rights of Gram Sabha performed by forest department.

(2) Land titling rights are used for encroachment.

(3) Compensation in case of displacement is poor despite LARR, Act

(4) Tribal's habitat rights under FRA, 2006 are in conflict with Critical Wildlife Habitat, under WPA, 1972.

Ex- Soliga tribe from BRS Tiger Reserve, Karnataka is expulsed from their habitat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

(1) FRA, 2006 has to be implemented in its spirit & rights has to be performed by Gram Sabha.

(2) Tribal displacement has to be exp exception rather than rule.

(3) Strengthen the safeguards provided to tribals.

(4) Improve functioning of Tribal Advisory Council

Welfare of tribals is necessary to achieve social & economic justice enshrined in constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties are on a upslide since the beginning of 21st century that is highlighted by following.

(1) Signing of civil nuclear deal in 2008

(2) Supporting India's membership bid in NSG & permanent UNSC seat.

(3) Deep defence cooperation by signing of LEMOA & further deliberation of CESMOA & BECA.

(4) Signing of Defence technology & trade Initiative.

(5) Energy sector - LNG import from US.

(6) Strategic convergence against assertive Chinese presence in Indo-Pacific.

(7) Decaying role of Pakistan in terrorism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

At the same time there is divergence on important issues.

(1) Trade - US has been posing protectionist posture & introducing duties of Indian goods as India enjoys favourable trade balance.

(2) Immigration - against US is crying foul over employment of Indians using HIB visa & introducing changes in it.

(3) Climate Change US withdrew from Paris agreement while India is actively pursuing its commitments

(4) India Russia Engagement Russia is an all weather ally of India & largest defence supplier. ~~It~~ US is introducing CAATSA Act to penalise engagement with Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Iran - India needs Iran to enter Central Asia (International North South Transit Corridor) & to develop Chabahar port & import oil. US is ~~ind~~ introducing sanction against Iran after withdrawing from JCPOA.

Thus, India needs to keep its interests first in any relationship & must also have to be aware of diminution of US role & thus, look for other likeminded partners (Japan).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Israel are natural partners & share robust ~~P2P~~ People to people & government ties.

Engagement

(1) Defence → import of Barak missiles & AWACS

(2) Agriculture management, micro irrigation

(3) Water recycling

(4) Technology transfer & innovation.

But there are structural differences in Indian & Israeli national security situations.

(1) India's great enemy is Pakistan & it has territorial dispute, while the nature of Israeli conflict is religious.

(2) Nature of Indian society is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Secular, which Israel recently declared as Jewish states.

(3) Pluralism & diversity of India also present security challenges (casteism, communalism) while Israel is a homogeneous society.

(4) Israel's adversary Iran & Saudi Arabia enjoys good relationship with India.

(5) All these facts, limits stronger strategic rapproachment but still India & Israel can engage on the ~~ab~~ aspects mentioned earlier.

(1) Israel can take India's support in voicing its concern with Arab world.

(2) India can utilise Israeli technology to indegenise its defence industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, though India & Israel have strategic difference, there is enough scope for cooperation.

200

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	111460
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	1/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Finance Commission (Article 280) has been the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. However, with greater government reliance ~~of~~ on off budgetary resources & discretionary grants, there is need to create an independent fiscal Council.

Need of Independent fiscal Council

(1) Rising Current Account Deficit & Fiscal Deficit
CAR of 2.6% of GDP & FD of over 3% is destabilising the economy

(2) Control fiscal populism - Fiscal Council will have control over devolution of resources

(3) Better planning & ~~to~~ expenditure control

(4) Optimal utilisation of resources

(5) Strengthen investor confidence - will help in bringing much needed investment.

(6) Fiscal Council will bring much needed policy certainty in fiscal domain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Policy Certainty → Guide further policy action
Policy Certainty → reduce ambiguity & arbitrariness
→ favourable environment for investors.

- Independent fiscal Council will restrengthen transparency & Accountability in fiscal process

IFC

Transparency

- Details of meeting put in public domain
- Greater policy input from stakeholder
- Better link between planning & budgetary process

Accountability

- Government can be held accountable for fiscal imbalances
- Reduction in discretionary grains
- Bring in fiscal discipline.

NK Singh panel on FRBM Act also recommended to create an Independent fiscal Council, thus, it is high time to create an IFC to usher transparency & accountability in fiscal processes

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Between 2021 & 2031, 9.7 million people will need employment annually, to address this issue, exports can be an important policy tool.

Exports role in providing employment
→ Leverage neighbourhood market
→ utilize demographic dividend.
→ develop core competencies in labour intensive sectors.

However, exports in India suffer from certain weaknesses.

Weakness (1) Poor infrastructure & technology adoption that increase the cost & reduce competitiveness.

(2) Restrictive labour laws again hurt efficiency & increases the cost of production.

(3) Absence of FTA in securing overseas market (RCEP is still not concluded)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Competition from Bangladesh & Vietnam in capturing export market.

(5) lack of skilled workforce

(4) Steps needed to enhance export competitiveness of India.

(1) Infrastructure - give credit support for creation of infrastructure. Special Economic Zones needs to be leveraged.

(2) Skilling to enhance labour productivity.

(3) labour reforms to cut unnecessary cost in scaling of business.

(4) Negotiate FTAs to ensure market access.

Government has taken number of steps like MEIS, SEIS, recapitalization of EXIMbank to promote exports.

To achieve the target of $5 trillion economy by 2024-25, exports holds the key.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Minerals are the base of manufacturing system in any economy. India is endowed with great mineral wealth but still mining sector has failed to realise its potential.

Need for Mineral Policy

(1) Obvious Geological Potential only 10% is explored & only 1.5% mined

(2) Restrictive licensing regime - stall private participation

(3) Delays in land acquisition, environment & forest clearance.

(4) Infrastructure shortage - issues in evacuation.

(5) High taxes & royalty - reduces attractiveness for corporates.

To address these challenges National Mineral Policy 2019 was unveiled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Features of NMP, 2015

(1) Creation of Dedicated Mineral Corridors

(2) Creation of Exclusive Mining Zones to encourage private participation.

(3) Rationalization to taxes, royalty.

(4) District Mineral foundation funds to be utilized for welfare of affected population

(5) Intergenerational equity - by carrying out sustainable & responsible mining

NMP role in sustainable mining

- intergenerational equity
- environmental pollution to be taken care of
- DMF - help in inclusive development.
- Make mining a zero waste activity.

NMP needs to be substantiated by 'Explore in India' to attract investors in the mining sector & unlock the unrealised mineral wealth of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM Jaiv Indhan Vatavaran Anukul Krishi Avasesh Nivaran (PM JI-VAN) Yojana is a gamechanger in tackling agricultural residue and create additional income for farmers.

Features

(1) Provides incentives for insitu crop residue management
(2) Biofuel based cogeneration plants.
(3) fiscal incentives to Oil Marketing Companies to procure biofuel produced under PMJIVAN
(4) Address rural wastes & income support for farmers.

Agricultural waste —PMJIVAN→ Resource (Biofuel

PMJIVAN can help in ~~assiting~~ achieving the vision & goal of National Policy on Biofuel 2018.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Policy on Biofuel	Role of PM JIVAN
(1) 20% ethanol blending by 2030	- Generation of biofuel & procurement by OMC
(2) Categorization of biofuel into basic & advanced	- Generation of basic as well as advanced biofuel (biodiesel)
(3) Use of Surplus food grains	- agricultural waste can be utilized to produce biofuel
(4) Reduce impact of petroleum	- Domestic generation of biofuel for blending
(5) Additional income to farmers.	. Help realise the dream of doubling farmers income by 2022.

Thus, National Policy on Biofuels and PMJI-VAN complements each other & can address energy security as well as rural distress in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ZBNF was introduced by Subash Palekar in Karnataka & later adopted by Andhra Pradesh. It involves farming activity with the use of chemical inputs & the farmer uses no outer inputs.

Components (1) Soil treatment - with cow urine & manure

(2) Seed treatment with cow urine (Bijamrut)

(3) Soil aeration to promote growth of desirable microbes (Jivamrut)

(4) Soil mulching to prevent moisture loss.

It provides an alternative to capital & chemical intensive farming.

Benefits (1) Increase yield - yields are found to increase in ZBNF

(2) Reduce input cost as no market inputs used

(3) Resilience to Climate change & pest attacks

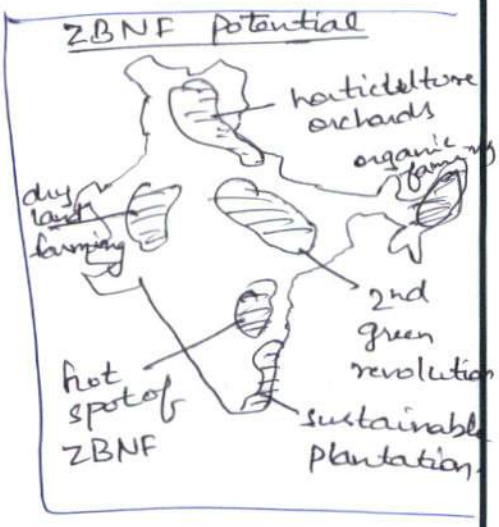
(4) Ecological integrity is balanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Resource Sustainablity - less use of water resources.

(6) Manage soil fertility - as no excessive pressure is created.

Challenges



(1) Small holdings make ZBNF unviable.

(2) High initial cost beyond capacity of Small & Marginal farmers.

(3) Yield begin to decline after indial few year.

(4) No price differential for ZBNF products.

(5) No Research & Extension activities carried out.

ZBNF needs to be provided credit support & link with KVKs for better yield & sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Today, the oceans receive 1.3 million tonne of plastic waste per ~~year~~ day. It has both terrestrial & marine origin.

Plastic waste
- → Terrestrial activities
  - → industrial effluents
  - → waste discharge
  - → river runoff
- → Marine activities
  - → fishing activities - nets
  - → dumping by vessels.

All this waste hampers marine ecosystem & creates several challenges.

Implications of plastic waste on marine ecosystem

(1) Bioaccumulation - it enters marine food chain & threaten the survival of species.

(2) Non degradable - thus break into microbeads & affect the marine biodiversity.

(3) Enhance acidification & coral bleaching as plastic pollution give rise to various pathogens.

(4) Impact on reproductive cycle, migratory rhythms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of marine species

Plastic Pollution

Plastic debris - mostly associated with coastal urban agglomeration.

Measures (1) Waste Treatment Plants to ensure industrial waste is treated before disposal.

(2) Implementation of Honolulu strategy to tackle marine debris

(3) Alternative to Plastics - bioplastics or any other safer alternative

(4) Global commitment to tackle this hazard

(5) Awareness to reduce plastic footprint.

Ocean Cleanup Project is started to clean Great Pacific Garbage Patch. In order to achieve SDG14 Life below Water, we need to address the issue of plastic debris.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Transport sector is one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases due to burning of fossil fuels. India has adopted Bharat Stage norms - regulating emission of pollutants from Internal Combustion Engine of vehicle

Evolution of BS Norms

(1) Linked with European norms adopted ~~with~~ first in 1990s.

(2) later India shifted to BS III & BS IV norms in 2010.

(3) India skipped BS V norms & will adopt BS VI norms in 2020.

Significance of BS VI norms

(1) Selective catalytic Reduction Technology reduce amount of NO_x released & more effective combustion.

(2) 80% fall in Sulphur content from 50 um to 10 um.

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(3) PM 2.5 & PM10 amount will also reduce significantly.

(4) Real Time monitoring of emission

(5) On board diagnostics.

(6) It will help in achieving INDC (reducing emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 of 2005 levels)

Challenges

(1) for automobile companies - large inventories of earlier vehicles
- increase in cost reduce their competitiveness.

(2) for customers - increase cost of vehicles

(3) for economy - stress in an already damp automobolile sector → reduce future growth

Need of policy incentives like tax sops for transition ~~of~~ to BS VI norms as well as early rollout of EVs will address the emission from transport sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

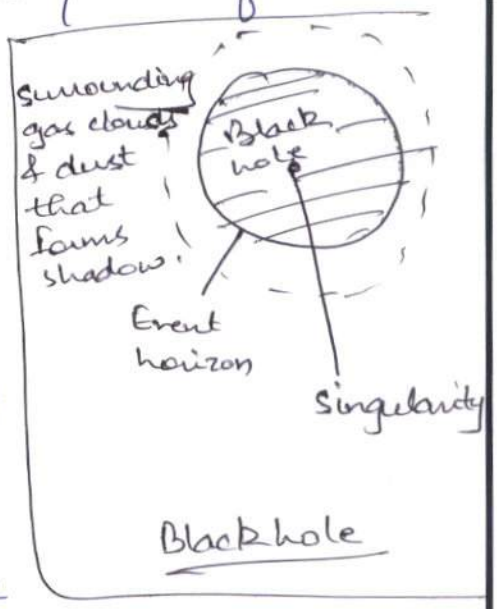
ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are remnants of an early star that have extremely high gravitational force that even light can't escape it. Thus, it becomes very difficult to map or take image of a blackhole.

Recently, Event horizon Telescope has been successful in taking a photo of blackhole

Event Horizon Telescope

Network of telescopes ~~of~~ on earth surface that has used the surrounding gas & dust of black hole to take photo of blackhole



Challenges overcome (1) Strengthened the Einstein's theory of relativity.

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(2) First tangible evidence of black hole - till now only theoritical concept.

(3) further the understanding of universe & cosmic matter.

(4) EHT utilized network of 8 telescopes to map surrounding region

Black holes can be very significant in altering the Standard Model of Physics & thus, needs more scientific Research.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade treaty regulate the trade of conventional arms among the nations of the world.

Objectives (1) Non proliferation of arms to terror groups.

(2) Prevent use of arms against civilian population

(3) A global framework to regulate arms trade.

(4) Regulate dual use technologies from their potential adverse use.

Challenges in adoption of Arms Trade Treaty are

(1) Non equity rules rather than being negotiated are dictated by western world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) US-Russia conflict & their support to opposing groups in Middle East.

(3) Economic dependence of US, Russia on arms export will be severely handicapped due to arms trade treaty

(4) lack of transparency in rules of treaty.

(5) Seen as a tool to restrict weapon access to developing world.

(6) Avoid technology transfer.

(7) Hamper nascent Chinese arms industry.

So, a global consensus based on transparent ~~ego~~ rules will help in adoption of Arms Trade Treaty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Internal security of India is facing multidimensional threats from state/non-state actors. The emergence of cyber space has added new dimension to security vulnerability of India.

Threat through communication network

(1) Cyberwarfare
(2) Hacking
(3) Spreading rumours, fake news - creating panic - exodus of North Eastern from Bengaluru
(4) Issue of anonymous perpetrators.
(5) Undefined space - 5th dimension of warfare
(6) Snooping & espionage

Threat to communication networks

(1) Threat of critical infrastructure - like financial infrastructure - SBI data hacking
(2) Threat to IT infrastructure of defence installations & nuclear power plants
(3) Disruption to network by malicious malwares like Saposhi, Denial of Services, privacy violation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

Institutional
(1) Computer Emergency Response Team to secure network and act in case of emergency
(2) National Cyber coordination Center.
(3) Fin-CERT, NIC-CERT, National Critical Information, Infrastructure Protection Center.

Legislative & Policy
(1) IT Act 2008 to prevent hacking, cyberterrorism (Sec. 69)
(2) National cyber security Policy 2016 - create workforce, infrastructure etc.

International Cooperation - Mulling adoption of Budapest Convention & Tallinn Manual

Private Sector - cyber security audits
- technology upgradation
- cyber insurance framework
- standard devices & ethical hacking

Thus, India has taken multipronged steps to address its vulnerability both on defensive & offensive sides.
Defensive - Institutional framework
Offensive - Defence Cyber Agency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Renewable Energy constitute 22% of India's energy mix & India has set a target of 175 GW of Renewable Energy generation by 2022. However the Renewable Energy sources are variable in India & pose several challenges in its integration.

Challenges in ~~Integ~~ Integration of VRE

(1) Low tariff Discovery - due to rapid technology advancement.

(2) Cancellation of Power Purchase Agreements

(3) Load variability leading to challenges for transmission ~~of~~ infrastructure.

(4) Year round availability

Solar energy - April to September

Wind energy - seasonal (low in winter) as well as spatial - high in coastal states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Interoperability of infrastructure

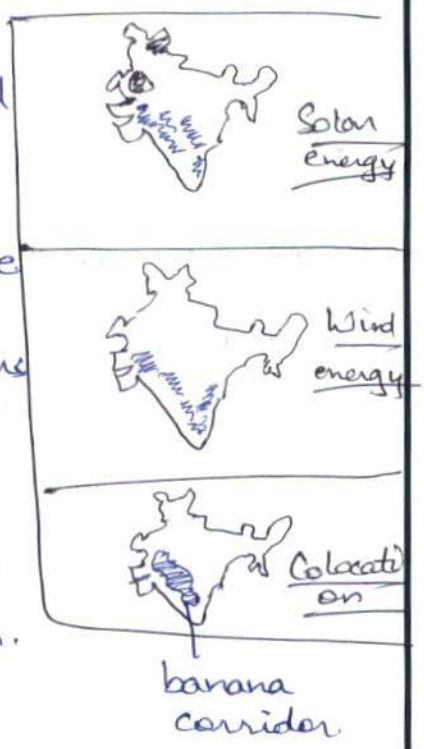
Significance of Integration of VRE

(1) Colocation address load variability as well as challenges for transmission infrastructure

(2) 24x7 power for consumers

(3) Choice to consumers

(4) Better financial incentives for private participation.



Steps to be taken

(1) Reduce ATC losses → operational measures, technical - smart meters

(2) Grid connectivity of solar rooftop

(3) Technological advancement to secure interoperability of common infrastructure.

(4) Policy incentives for private sector participation.

(5) Better risk sharing in PPP framework

(6) Innovative funding mechanism PAT, Renewable Energy Certificates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Renewable Purchase Obligation to have another category of Variable Renewable Energy.

VRE is important for achieving INDC (40 % Energy from Renewable sources by 2030) & SDG 7 clean & affordable energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income Trap refers to condition when an Low Income country due to rapid growth transforms into MIC but fails to rise upward into High Income country. (1000 $ - 12000 $ per capita)

LIC $\xrightarrow[\text{growth}]{\text{high}}$ MIC $\xrightarrow{\text{MIT}}$ HIC

① squeezed from low productive & informal sectors by LIC

② fail to carve space in high productive more formal sectors.

Reasons for MIT

(1) failure to transform from Resource driven growth → Productivity led growth

(2) Recurring cycles of bust & boom and procyclic policy

Ex. Latin American countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India is in a 'Late Converger Stall' & could fall into Middle Income trap due to

(1) Hyper globalization repudiation growing protectionism worldwide

Ex- trade war between China-US

(2) Human capital regression fail to adjus to technology intensive workplace.

Ex- Automation threat - World Bank says 66% jobs will become obsolete by 2030 in India

(3) Thwarted structural transformation premature deindustrialization.

Ex- falling manufacturing growth.

(4) Climate Change induced agricultural stress - NABARD says 1°C rise in temperature will lead to 13% fall in agricultural income, more severe for rainfed areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to avoid it

(1) Diversification ⟷ Specialisation to ensure high productivity & develop core competency in niche sectors.

(2) Social security schemes to target middle class - as they are the drivers of consumption led growth.

(3) Technological advancement adjust to changing workplace & take lead in Industry 4.0

(4) Competitiveness to increase growth. Steps like Make in India, Digital India National Mission on Artificial Intelligence & Cyber Physical Systems are steps to avoid India from falling in Middle Income Trap & achieve SDG 10 Reduce Inequalities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy refers to use of tools of monetary policy like Reporate, Open market operation to influence money supply in the economy & achieve monetary policy objectives.

Impotance of effective monetary policy transmission

(1) Tackle infation - doesn't hurt vulnerable sections of society

(2) Promotes investor confidence

(3) long term objectives & sustainable economic growth.

(4) Address liquidity issues in market.

(5) Prompt action & address forex volatility

Fall in reporate → fall in interest rate of banks → more money in market → boost consumption demand

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, this effective transmission is not observed in real life scenario.

Issues

(1) Overdepence of banks on deposits nullify changes in repo & reverse repo rates to change money supping.

(2) Locking of funds → ~~PRi~~ Priority Sector lending
→ Reserve requirements (SLR, CRR)
Reduce funds available to banks

(3) Rising NPAs 10% of total outstanding deposits, reduce availability of funds for lending.

(4) failure of MCLR system to achieve optimum results.

Steps taken by RBI

(1) Capital availability with banks recapitalisation, resolution of stressed assets (Project Sashakt)

(2) PSL certificate - to address PSL

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

shortfalls.

(3) End to administered interest rate - to be based to market forces.

(4) Reducing reserve requirement - SLR to 19%.

(5) Moral Suassion persuading banks to follow effective policy transmission

(6) Recent destine of 35 basis point in repo rate is subsequently followed by fall in interest rates of SBI.

Thus, effective monetary policy transmission is necessary to achieve long term economic objectives as well as achieving immediate stability in the economic sphere.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture (61% farmers & 55% of gross cropped area) suffer from natural as well as policy neglect.
It is important for addressing food & nutritional security

40% of cereals
75% maize
85% oilseeds
90% jowar & bajra
} Rainfed agriculture.

Constraints

(1) Natural low rainfall below 75 cm
- sandy soil - prone to soil erosion
- low groundwater availability.
- prone to desertification & drought.

(2) Policy. no special policy for rainfed area

Policy for irrigated area → Extendeded to rainfed area → Neglect their special climatic needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Small & Marginal farmers poor technological adoption, lack of quality inputs

Ex. Rate of use of certified seeds is only 9.4%

(4) Poor resilience absence of alternative livelihood options

Agronomic practices

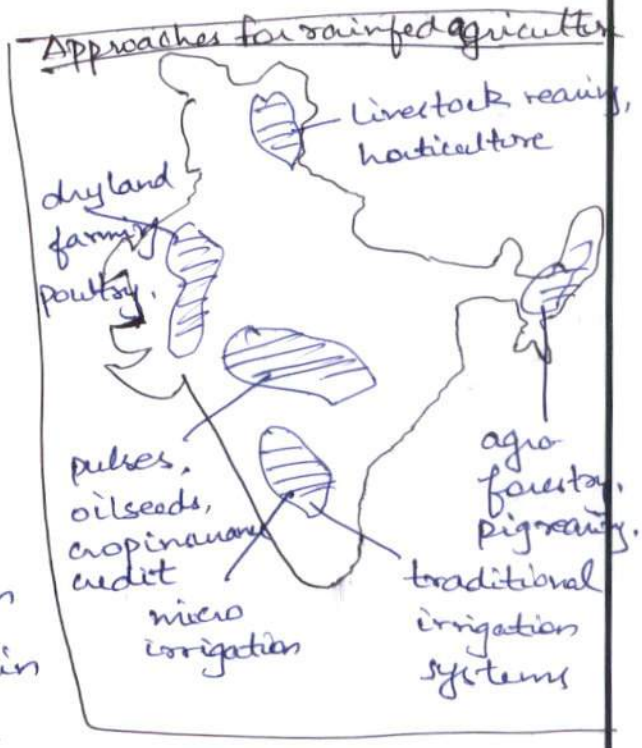
(1) Crop rotation

Cereal → legume → pulses → Cereal

avoid fallowing.

(2) Deep ploughing before rainy season

(3) Mulching to retain moisture & adopt micro irrigation practices



(4) Livestock productivity better breeds as well as quality fodder.

(5) Agro forestry & Social forestry additional income as well as protect

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against desertification.

(f) Credit & insurance facilities

→ adoption of technology, quality input, irrigation etc.

→ reduce vulnerability & poverty, prevent marginalization.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture aims to reduce vulnerabilities of rainfed agriculture. Greater Research & Extension by integration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra will help in achieving SDG1 No poverty, SDG2 Zero Hunger and the idea of inclusive development.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

India is the largest consumer of urea and also a leading producer, but has to meet its demand by import of urea. In recent years, government has taken number of steps to address issues persist in urea sector.

Steps - Pricing - gas pooling method.

(1) Neem coated urea to reduce diversion of urea.

(2) Integrated Nutrient Management to rationalise use of urea in field.

(3) Soil Health Card to use urea according to the requirement of crop

(4) DBT in fertilizers to address inefficiency in transmission of subsidy.

(5) Gorakhpur fertilizer plant restarted to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

address shortage of urea.

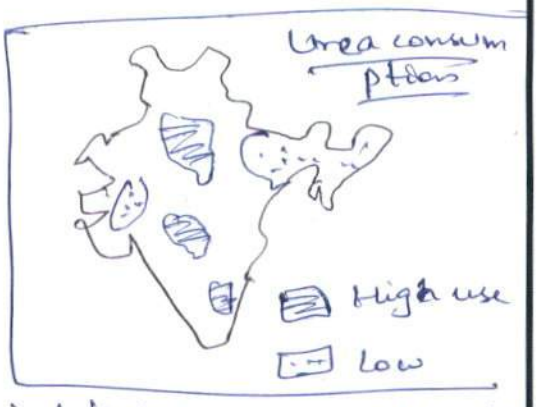
Despite this problem persists

(1) Irrational use due to subsidized cost

(2) Diversion of urea due to corruption & leakages.

(3) Regional imbalance

Eastern India neglected.



(4) Pricing of urea inhibiting participation of private sector as it is not still based on gas pooling

Reforms needed

(1) Fertilize response ratio has fallen from 13.4 to 3.2% → need to promote rational use. → Need complete rollout of SHC & educating farmers about efficient use.

(2) Pricing of urea - needs to be competitive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Curb subsidy on urea to end its inefficient use

(4) Enhance production revival of sick units.

(5) Ensure supply overseas agreement with Oman, Iran.

Urea is important determinant of agricultural productivity in India. Thus, the sector needs to be revised as early as possible to achieve food & nutritional security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & Benefit Sharing refers to sharing of benefits arising out of commercial use of biodiversity and traditional wisdom with the indigenous community. It has been institutionalized by Nagoya Protocol of Convention on Biological Diversity.

ABS → sustainable use of biodiversity

(1) Give indigenous population their due share

(2) Address issue of indiscriminate exploitation

(3) Protects biodiversity - from commercial interests

(4) Inclusive development - share with locals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

International Mechanism for ABS

(1) Convention on Biological Diversity - Nagoya Protocol - mandates Access & Benefit sharing
└ sustainable use of biodiversity.

(2) Sustainable Development Goals Goal 17
Peace, Justice & Strong institutions
↓
Access & Benefit Sharing

National Mechanism

(1) National Biodiversity Act, 2002 ensure ABS
└ Biodiversity registers at district level to register local biodiversity.

(2) Traditional Knowledge Digital library.

(3) Geographical Indication Act, 1999 though not explicitly but it indirectly secures the rights of locals over their produce.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ABC promotes bioprospecting and a culture of responsible commerce among the business community. It ensures sustainable use of biodiversity and has to be properly implemented.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilient infrastructure - that can withstand large damage to any disaster, has both structural & non-structural components.

Significance

(1) DRI → reduce damages due to disaster
→ huge fiscal cost of disaster ($306 bn)
→ increasing frequency & intensity of disasters.

(2) Address vulnerabilities of population

(3) Reduce cost of recovery & reconstruction

(4) DRI → hazard zoning, vulnerability assessment → mitigation of disasters.

(5) DRI → disaster proof communication → better relief & rescue.

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challenges

(1) Finances - the cost of DRI acts as a barrier - however, in long run, the returns are greater.

(2) Lack of awareness among people as well as authorities about DRI

(3) Disaster Risk Assessment is often neglected at planning stage

(4) Poor implementation of existing rules Standard Building Codes by BIS are neglected, similarly, floodplains are encroached.

Ways to mainstream it in development paradigm

(1) Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for understanding & investing in Disaster Risk Reduction. DRI is a component of Disaster Risk Reduction.

(2) 4th pillar of sustainable development that balances other pillars.

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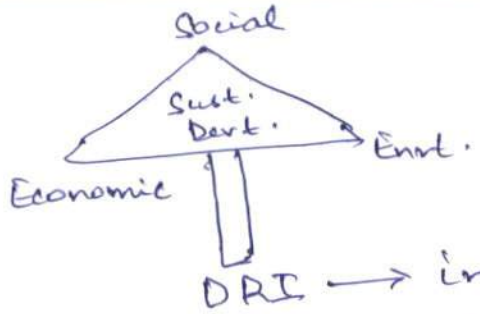

(3) Monitoring & compliance mechanism to ensure implementation of rules.

(4) funding - innovative mechanism like catastrophic bonds or budgetary support.

DRI can help in mitigation & adaptation to disasters and has to be based on Build Back Better principle.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization refers to ~~refers~~ restriction on crossborder processing of personal data of residents of a country.

Recently RBI guidelines, draft e-commerce policy & draft data protection bill provided for data localization.

Significance

(1) Economic Data is the new oil

4th Industrial Revolution → data driven → need to ensure control over data

(2) Security - security & intelligence agencies need to have ~~control~~ access to ~~over~~ data to strengthe national security.

Ex IB under Operation Chabranyuh monitoring web activity to address LWE threat.

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(3) Citizen's privacy over personal data is important under Article 21. meaningful existence requires privacy.

(4) National Sovereignty & Information Security - data can be misused by other nations to thwart the interest of nation.

Ex- allegations of Russian interference in US Presidential election (2016)

Challenges

(1) Protectionism restriction on cross border data flow are against the idea of globalisation.

(2) Corporates - additional cost due to set up of data processing infrastructure
→ IT/ITES sector thrives on cross border data flow - severe loss.

(3) Security - domestic storage doesn't

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure data access to security agencies
Ex- Whatsapp data encryption

(4) Need of Mutual legal Assistance treaty for access to data

(5) capacity building of Data center & lack of data processing guidelines

Way forward India needs a robust data protection laws clarifying about data localisation and need to qualify under CLOUD Act of US to have access to data.

There is need to maintain balance between data sovereignty & commercial data flow to ~~achieve~~ remain competitive in technology intensive world.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to the appearance of making large scale money from illegitimate sources to appear from legal route

Dirty money → Money laundering → Clean Money

Social Impact

(1) Increase in crimes

(2) Issues like drug trafficking, human trafficking emerge

(3) Threat to marginal sections like slum dwellers, poor children etc.

Economic Impact

(1) Tax evasion

(2) Genuine business hurt as can't compete with money laundered business front

(3) Fiscal bubble - inflate certain sector like Real Estate

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Though it is true that developing country like India is more vulnerable to Money laundering. However, developed world is not completely immune from money laundering

Casestudy $530 drugs market & $000bn prostitution industry in US is largely driven by laundered money. It has linkages with developing countries like Mexico, Columbia but economy of cities like Las Vegas also depend on it.

Measures

International level

- UN Convention Against Corruption
  - information exchange as well as financial transparency
- Financial Action Task force
  - guidelines
  - sanctions
  - international cooperation to tackle this menace

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- Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement - automatic information exchange will combat money laundering.

Domestic measures

- Prevention of money laundering Act provides for confiscation of assets. However, ML is a predicate offence.
- Enforcement Directorate - to follow cases of ML.
- KYC norms & enhanced disclosure norms for financial institutions.

Money laundering requires global cooperation to address it & to make world a safer & more rules based place.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism	Organised Crime
systematic use of violence to achieve a political, ideological / religious goal by overthrow of existing government.	group of people acting in concert to make great financial gains by use of illegal means.

Both these differ in primary motive

• overthrow of existing government	• work with Status quo
• political motives	• economic profit is main goal
• indulges in violence to achieve their goals	• avoid violence, except odd belligerence
Ex- Mumbai attacks, 2008	Ex- drugs trafficking, arms dealing, human trafficking

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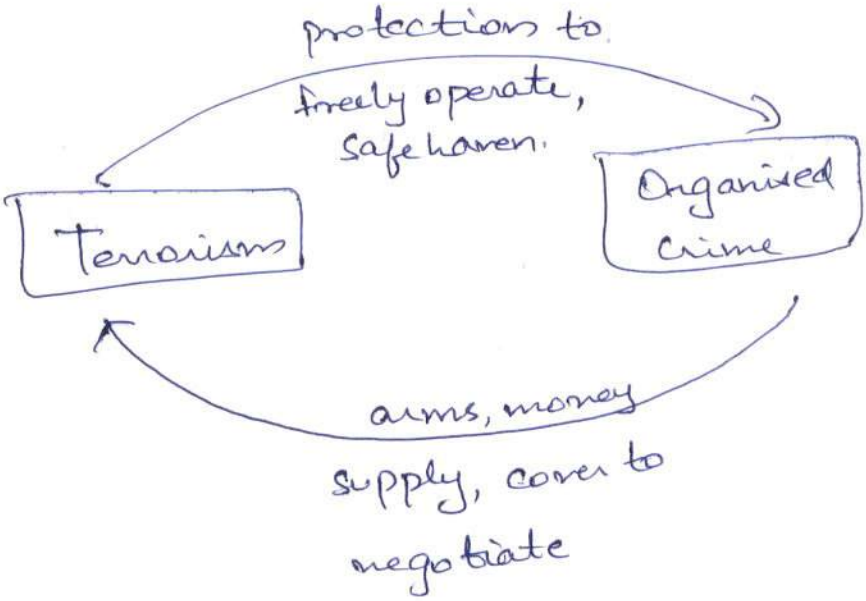
But despite these difference these exists a symbiotic relationship between the two.



This unholy nexus is the root cause of existence of both.

Ex- Afghanistan- Taliban has control over opium production & regulates its trade across golden crescent and this money help it in sustaining its armed struggle ~~bet~~ against the American forces.

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So, to end terrorism, we need to cut ~~the~~ its link with Organised Crime that ensures its financial sustainability.

To achieve a terror free society & a just world, we have to address the issues in entirety rather than working in silos.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	111460
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	18/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

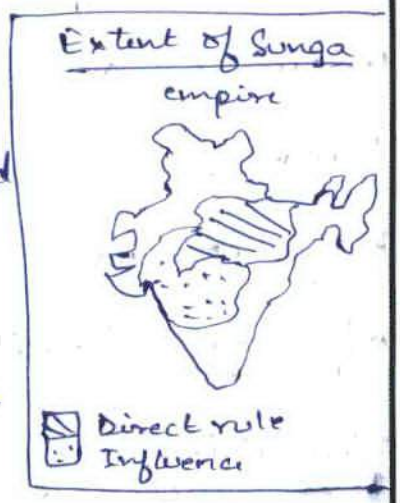
All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sunga dynasty established their rule over north India post Mauryan age and made significant contributions to cultural & social developments

Cultural development



- Cave architecture flourished during Shunga period

Ex Cave 9 & 10 in Ajanta were caved during Shunga period

- Paintings murals & fresco paintings in Ajanta were created in Shunga period

- Development of Hinduism Pushyamitra Shunga persecuted Buddhists & led to revival of Hinduism.

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- Cultural contacts with South through dakshinpatha were encouraged during Shunga period

Social development - Many tribes assimilated in Hinduism. Ex. Hunas

- Condition of women & Shudra improved as allowed to listen Puranas
- Kingship was patrilineal but women of royal household were respected.
- Flourishing agriculture & trade.

However, the policy of religious intolerance led to downfall of Shunga & later replaced by Guptas.

But still Shunga contributed immensely to cultural & social development of India.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian national movement entered into mass movement phase with the advent of Gandhiji in 1917 & many new actors including foreigners participated in it.

Role of foreigners in ~~Gdhi~~ Gandhian phase

1) Ideological support - by Annie Besant & Theosophical society led to growth of self confidence among Indias.

2) Rediscovery of India's past gave cultural roots to middle class
Ex- Indological studies by British historians

3) Capital investment into national banks & swadeshi industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

led to self reliance

Ex - Participation in Ahmedabad Textile labour Association.

4) Civil Disobedience & Boycott Khudai Khidmatgar led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan participated in CDM.

5) Propaganda abroad through newspapers & press, made people aware about the true nature of British rule in India.

Thus, foreign nationals actively participated from propaganda to boycott in all activities during Gandhian phase.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

In 1920s-30s several new trends emerged in Indian national movement including socialism. Ram Manohar Lohia represented socialism during freedom struggle.

Contribution in freedom struggle

1) During CDM - organised no tax campaigns in United Provinces
2) Constructive work when Congress formed ministry, he was involved in constructive work at grass root level.
3) Founder of Congress Socialist Party along with Acharya Narendra Dev.
4) During Quit India Movement, organised underground activities.

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Post independence Contribution

1) Lohiaji was an ardent socialist & favoured planned economy.

2) Ideals of social & economic justice and upliftment of backward classed.

3) Political emancipation of backward classed.

4) During emergency, arrested for opposing the government.

5) Samajwadi Party in UP formed on his ideals.

Lohiaji was an idealist as well as realist who believed as well as practiced socialism to give true freedom to masses of india.

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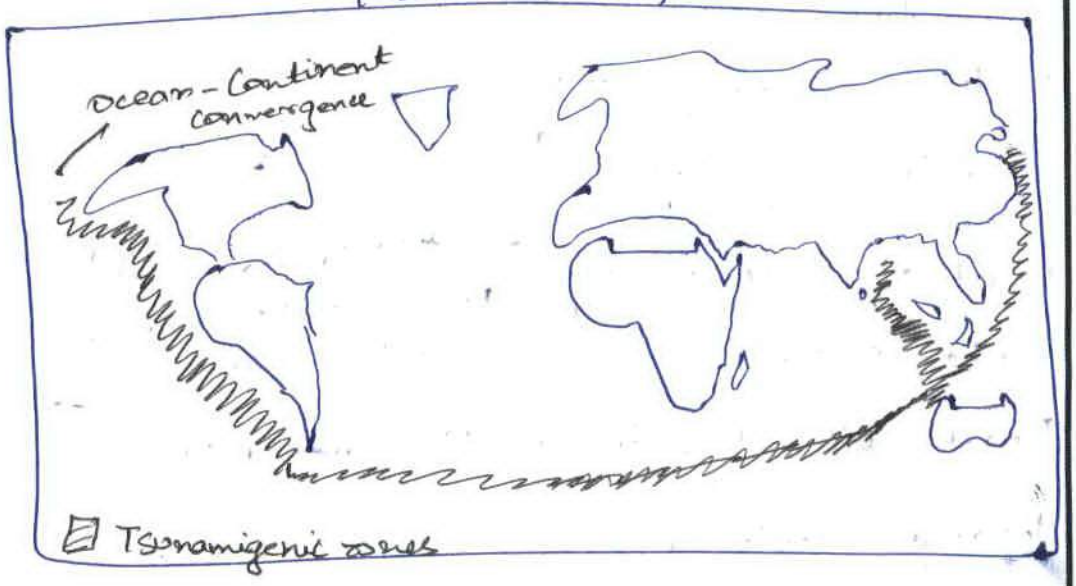
4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamigenic Zones refer to areas of plate convergence under ocean which have high probability of occurence of Tsunami.

[Distribution]



Distribution (1) Along Pacific Ring of fire as there is convergence of ocean & continental plate margin.

(2) South East Indian Ocean due to convergence of number of micro plates Ex - Phillipines plates.

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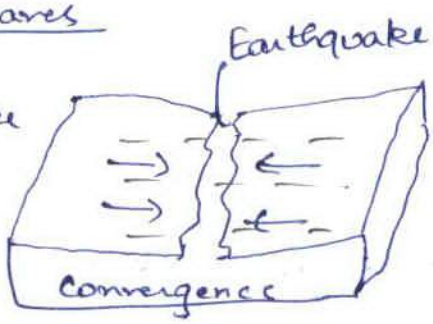
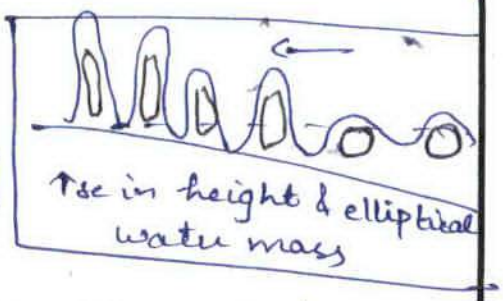
Propagation of Tsunami waves



(1) underwater Earthquake leads to origination of Tsunami wave

2) Deep into ocean they have large wave length & low amplitude.

3) As approach coast, the wavelength reduces & height increases forming very high wall of water reaching upto 15-20m.



4) Reach kilometers inside the land & cause heavy destruction.

These tsunamigenic zones need to be further studied & monitored to have better understanding & reduce damage from Tsunami.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are large pool of water vapour suspended in atmosphere.

Characteristics

1) Generally formed over oceans. (due to high evaporation & regular supply of moisture

2) They are not saturated & condensed enough to fall as precipitation.

3) Impact atmospheric circulation like upper air westerlies.

4) Represent zone of high pressure and stability conditions

Major areas (1) Western Indian Ocean

2) North Central Atlantic

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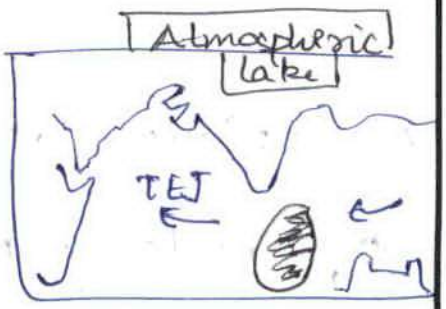
3) South Eastern Pacific

Impacts



(1) Can influence pattern of monsoon

2) If carried by Tropical Easterly Jet, it can cause sudden cloud burst like situation

3) Pose severe threat to the life & livelihood.

Human activities have changed atmospheric chemistry to a great extent given rise to phenomenon like atmospheric lakes

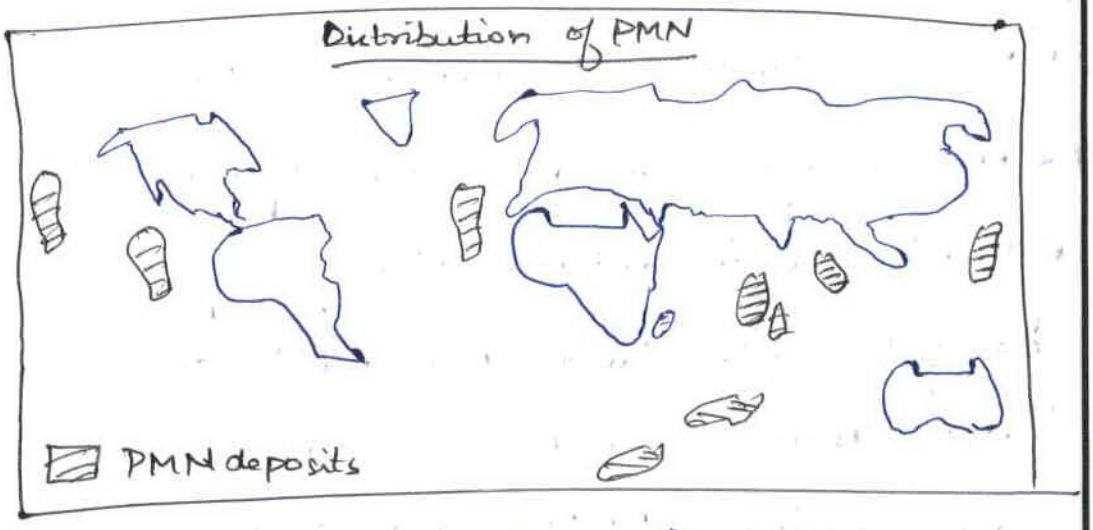
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. **(150 words) 10**

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic Nodules are mineral concretion formed due to precipitation of minerals in deep sea floor. They are rich in minerals like cobalt, copper, zinc, silver, iron etc.

Distribution on deep sea floor. Major areas are-



1) Central Indian Ocean Basin
2) North East Pacific basin
3) Central Atlantic
4) South West Indian Ocean basin

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Significance

1) Rich in rare minerals like cobalt, titanium, polybdenum. (Reduce import)
- Also generate jobs in mining sector
2) Deep sea mining - to supplement land based mineral exploration.
3) Wide application in emerging electronics & AI field.
4) Precious minerals like gold, silver also found in abundance.

Recently International Seabed Authority granted India permission to explore PMN in Central Indian ocean basin.

- PMN mining also poses risk of marine pollution & inequitable sharing of benefits with landlocked nations. These issues need to be taken care during PMN exploration & mining.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical Textiles are those textiles that are valued for their functional properties.

Significance

(1) Impart greater strength as well as flexibility. (use in biotechnology sector)

2) Agriculture - can be used in creating farm equipments.

3) Health sector - protective gears can be made using technical textiles.

4) Construction sector will be the biggest beneficiary, as they will lead to cost cutting.

5) Defence - clothing material lighter, more resistant etc.

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Government Initiatives

1) PM-MITRA Mega textile parks also to produce technical textile.

2) Interest subvention scheme for technical textiles.

3) Sector specific schemes like SAMSIRA

4) Production Linked Incentive Scheme for technical textile.

5) In Trade Policy, technical textiles eligible for benefit under Remission of Duties & Taxes on Export.

Thus, technical textiles offer an opportunity which needs to be tapped by providing enabling infrastructure & finance mechanism.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to Census 2011, around 36 million people migrate every year in India. They pose a variety of challenges to urban governances.

Challenges

1) Economic challenges

- lack of jobs for migrants
- rising poverty among migrants.
- high land rent.

2) Social Challenges - shortage of housing leading to slums. (17% population in Mumbai lives in slums)
- cultural conflicts. Ex- attack on North Eastern people in Bangaluru.

3) Environmental challenges - encroachment of open spaces, deforestation.
- poor drinking water supply,

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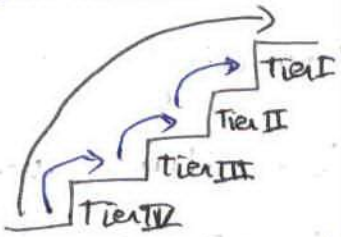
4) Administrative challenges - providing social security benefits become difficult.
- unplanned expansion of urban areas.
- overcrowding in metropolitan due to breach of stepped migration



skipping stepped migration.

Measures

1) Improving urban amenities
- housing - rent regulation, land titling laws
- use municipal bonds to finance.

2) Transit Oriented Development of transport to foster commutation culture.

3) Develop Satellite towns to ease pressure on metro cities.

4) Develop Growth centers & create dispersal of development.

Schemes like SMART city, AMRUT will help in improving urban governance & tackle challenges of internal migration.

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to increasing interconnected of world economy characterised by cross border flow of information, people, commodity etc. It has both opened up new opportunities as well as challenges for working women.

Opportunities for working women

1) Provided jobs in BPO industry, leading to economic independence.
2) Safety of women. work from home has overcome the issue of women safety at workplace.
3) Flexibility to manage domestic & work related requirement through gig economy.

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4) Provided global market Ex TRIFED is selling products made by tribal women through Amazon.

5) Women related laws - Maternity Benefit Act, SHWW Act, have emerged in growing backdrop of globalisation.

Challenges 1) Technology (ultrasound) leading to female infanticide.

2) New forms of crime like cyber stalking, pornography.

3) Increased inequity due to digital divide between male & female.

4) Limited to care giving sector & pink collar jobs.

Globalisation needs to utilised to improve status of working women and achieve SDG 4 Gender equality.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently Karnataka has passed anti-conversion law, criminalizing it to force anyone to convert to other religion.

Rationale behind anti-conversion laws

1) Impinge on Art. 25 Right to free practice, of profession & propagation of religion. (don't cover forceful conversion)

2) Ulterior motive - conversion is carried out for economic gains.

3) Absence of informed consent the people who are converted often belong to lower economic strata & convert in lure of monetary gains.

4) Change in demography which can

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threaten the social harmony.

Concern with anticonversion law

1) Violate fundamental Right to Religion - as it also involve right to convert.

2) Targetting one community.

3) Disrupt social harmony

4) Moral policing - by the authorities.

5) Supreme Court has also upheld conversion by free will to be legal;

Thus, a balance between right to religion & choose to convert by free will has to be maintained to upheld secular ethos of Indian society.

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11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Several ruling dynasties including Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Parthians, Kushanas have their origin in Central Asia. Apart from them trade & spiritual contacts also led to cultural exchanges.

Political Impact

1) North Western India for a long time was under the rule of Central Asians

2) Kushanas have their capital at Peshawar & Mathura

2) St Thomas came to India during reign of Gondophernes

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4) Satrap System or military governor-ship originated during Kushana rule

5) Skandhavas / Kataks military camp, established during Kushanas rules.

6) New mode of warfare dominated by cavalry, dressing style- use of turban, tunics, leather boots etc.

Cultural Impact

1) Development of Mahayana Buddhism due to increasing materialism. Kushana held 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

2) Art - Gandhara Art with Greek features - Buddha in a yogi position, halo around head.

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3) Literature - Ashtadhyayi by Panini (Afghan origin.
- Buddhacharit by Ashwaghosh
- Buddhist avadanas were composed

4) Water conservation Rudradaman constructed Sudarshan lake in Kathiawad.

5) Introduction of curtains (yavanika) in theatre art.

6) Development in construction, use of mortar.

7) Many developments in field of science like glass making.

Thus, Central Asian Contact led to ~~evolution~~ enrichment of Indian culture & also flourishing of trade & towns.

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12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

British rule in India was based on twin objectives of enhancing profits and strengthen their hold. Thus, all means of governance were directed to fulfill these objectives.

1) Development of modern education

Means of exploitation	Not a vehicle of public welfare
- to supply cheap labour for Rwd & clerical jobs.	- English made compulsory, led to desertion of masses
- To create class Indian in colour, English in taste & values	- only handful of upper & middle class Indians educated
- Expand market for british goods	- mass education neglected
- Downfloward filtration theory	

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2) Development of railways

Means of exploitation	Not public welfare
- to open interior markets - rapid troop mobilisation - administrative efficiency - for getting raw material	- discriminated against transport of local goods. - Indian interests neglects. - tariffs discriminated against local industry

3) Socio religious reforms

Exploitation	Not public welfare
- Sati abolition, wido remarriage all on the behest of Christian missionaries	- reforms in caste system, women education neglected. - After 1857 revolt, complete neglect of reforms

4) Labour legislations in 1881

factory Act - not for

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labour welfare but to ensure that the cheap labour doesn't outsell British manufactures.

- Didn't apply to European owned plantations

5) Reforms in civic services like sanitation to prevent disease like plague to civil lines. The municipal boards were starved of funds to bring any significant change.

6) Administrative Reforms through GoI Act 1909, 1919 were to pacify Indians without any genuine transfer of authority.

Thus, governance in British time was a tool of exploitation of masses & for further interests of Britain.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

Newly born India in 1947 faced several challenges to its territorial integrity, one of them was linguistic diversity.

How India dealt?

1) State reorganisation Commission in 1956 - led to division of states on linguistic lines. Though administrative convenience was taken into consideration.

2) Schedule VIII recognised 22 languages as official languages of the Union.

3) Art 343 to 350 in the constitution

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provides for advancement of Hindi language, language of legislature, language of courts, as well as instruction in mother tongue.

4) 3 language formula Hindi - English - Regional language to assuage fears to Hindi domination in South India

5) Official language Act, 1963 provides for continuation of English for official purposes.

6) Link language between states to be choosen by the states.

Though there have been instances where language threatened the unity but through these measures they were handled.

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Ex- 1960s. anti hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu → tackled by Official Language Act & 3 language formula.

→ Punjaba Suba demand in 1960s handled by separation of Hindi speaking Haryana & Himachal from Punjab.

→ New languages were added in VIII schedules (Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali.

→ National Translation Mission to provide literary material in vernaculars.

Thus, through a mix of legislative & executive measures, India has been able to not only accomodate but celebrate its linguistic diversity.

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14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The Global map underwent drastic change post World War II due to decolonisation & birth of several new nation.

Factors leading to decolonisation

1) Shift in balance of power to US which has an anti-colonial stance

2) Downfall of major colonial powers like Britain which made it impossible for them to continue their hold over their colonies.

Ex- huge public outcry & national movement in India against Britain.

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3) Emergence of United Nations with principles of equality & peace in International Relations. Thus, colonisation came in conflict to these ideals.

4) Physical conquest no more required

new forms of imperialism like economic imperialism emerged which no longer required physical control over colonies.

5) Rising awareness & nationalist movements in colonies - Indo-Malaya, Africa were all witnessing anti-colonial movements.

Role of India

1) Supported nationalist movement in Namibia, Indo-China, Ghana etc.

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2) Non aligned Movement Greatest contribution was to prevent newly famed nations to engage into power wars which are of no use to them. Promoted non-joining of US or USSR blocks.

3) Provided ideological support against colonialism.

4) Helped in democratisation of International Relations.

Thus post WW II certain conditions emerged that led to decolonisation & Indian played an important role in asserting & preserving Independence of newly born nations.

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marines Heat Waves (MHW) are heat waves that originated over oceans & are caused by air circulation to the nearby regions, raising the temperature there.

Causes of MHW formation

1) Global Warming - intense heating of ocean surface create low pressure & lifting of winds, giving rise to MHW.

- According to IPCC 6th Assessment Report, 90% of all warming has been absorbed by oceans.

2) Green House gases - act as a lid

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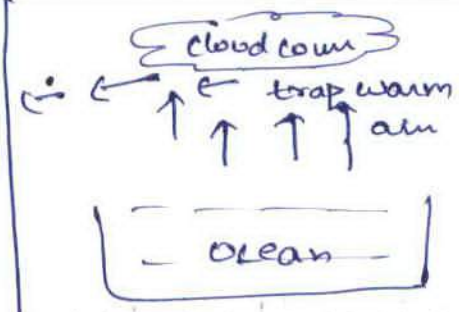
over the oceans.

Thus, trapping outgoing radiation, which carried by prevailing winds as marine heat waves.



Impact of GHG on MHW

3) Deforestation / Destruction of Mangroves

Since 1750, 40% of world mangroves have been lost, they act as a buffer between coastal communities & MHW.

4) Thermal pollution release of ballast water by ships

5) Plastic pollution absorb more radiation → greater warming → more intense MHW.

6) Coastal erosion → more sedimentation leading to rise in salinity, thus, warming of oceans.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences for India

1) Impact on monsoon - caused by land-water heating differential, may get disrupted due to MHW.

2) Economic Impact - aquaculture & marine fishery → dwindling production
   → impact on food & nutritional security.

3) Impact on marine biodiversity affecting their range, migration & breeding patterns.

4) Health impact
   - → increase cases of heat strokes
   - → skin allergy
   - → eyesight issues
   - → respiratory issues

Thus, a mix of mitigation & adaptation measures are required to tackle the issue of MHW.

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16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Oil palm has taken over the food industry replacing traditional oilseeds like mustard, coconut, sunflower groundnut etc.

Geo-climatic conditions required

1) Climate - tropical to subtropical
- best grown in tropical climate
- narrow range of temperature
- precipitation over 100 cm.
- long growing season.

2) Topography - gently rolling topography
- even little hilly terrain can be accomodated
- require good drainge, standing water is dangerous.

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3) ~~Social~~ Soil - can be grown in variety of soil from sandy, loamy to clayey.

- Nutrient poor tropical soil is also managable in adequate fertilizers are provided.

At present India imports more than 90% of its oil palm requirement from Malaysia & Indonesia leading to heavy drain on forex

Need for large cale cultivation

1) Labour intensive - provide employment.

2) Reduces import dependence save forex, reduce current account deficit & gain self sufficiency.

3) Utilization of wastelands - led to food security.

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4) Favourable geo-climatic conditions in Andaman, coastal states & North East

Government has started National Mission on Oil Palm to promote oil palm cultivation in North East, coastal states. It includes-

1) Quality Planting Material
2) finance support under Priority Sector lending
3) Market linkages
4) Promoting private investment.

However several challenges associated also need to be taken care of

1) Deforestation - for oil palm plantation
2) Health impact of oil palm consumption
3) Loss of genetic diversity
4) Labour welfare concerns, high initial cost

Thus, addressing these challenges government should undertake oil palm cultivation in India.

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17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Himalayas are termed as 3rd poles as they have the largest accumulation of glaciers outside poles.

Changes witnessed in Himalayan cryosphere

1) Retreat of glaciers the glaciers in Himalayas are receding at a fast pace.

Ex- Gaumukh has shifted few meters since 1930s.

2) Reduction in snowfall more precipitation in form of rainfall. Thus, snow melting is not renewed at the same pace at which it is receding.

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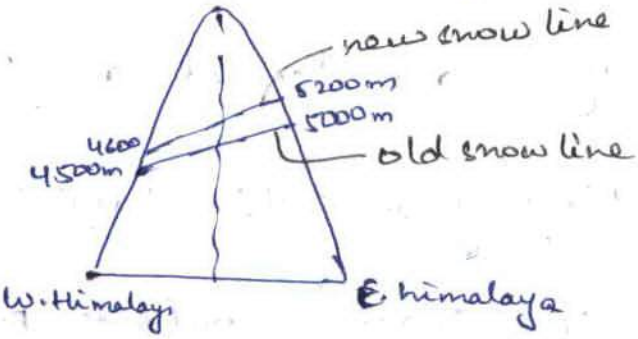
3) Shifting of snow line in both Eastern & Western Himalayas



4) Karakoram anomaly except Karakoram all other areas receiving less snow, But more snowfall witness in Karakoram.

Implication on India's water security

1) More runoff during summers
   - initially it will lead to increase in water supply
   - in long term, the rivers will be dry in summer season.

2) Lesser recharge & percolation as the intensity of runoff increases

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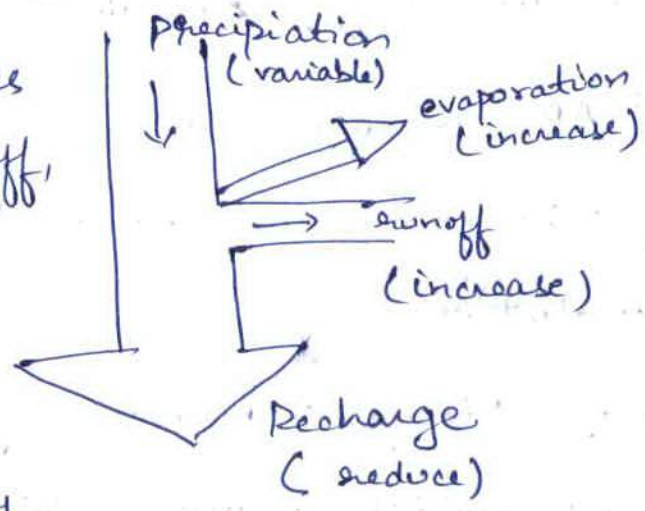
so less water will be recharged.

3) Increase instances of flood & Glacial lake outburst flood

4) Major cities like Delhi, Kolkata dependent on Himalayan rivers but they will face water stress due to change in river regime.

5) Lowering of ground water table

6) Overall changes in ppt, runoff, recharge & evaporation threaten the water security.



Need of fulfillment of climate pledges under Paris agreement & adoption of water harvesting practices to handle the impending water crisis.

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18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Oceans have great diversity of marine life which is facing the triple challenge of ocean warming, ocean acidification & ocean deoxygenation leading to loss of biodiversity.

Ocean warming According to IPCC 6th AR, oceans have absorbed 90% of the warming since Industrial Revolution -

Impact - Rising temperature of oceans.

- corals which require 27°c temperature have been subjected to coral bleaching leading to mass bleaching events more frequently.
- also impacting range of marine life forms

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Ocean acidification Greater dissolution of carbondioxide into oceans. leading to upper movement of lysocline (saturation zone), thus threatening corals.

Ocean deoxygenation - nutrient enrichment causing algal blooms reducing dissolved oxygen in ocean water, threat to marine lifeforms.

Impact of this deadly trio

1) Creation of 'dead zones' - devoid of any life. As the algal layer prevent penetration of sunlight as well as exhaust oxygen making it difficult for life to survive.

2) Reduction in marine biodiversity
Corals which cover less than 1% area → host 25% marine life.

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Ex- Great Barrier Reef - 40% undergone bleaching since 1998.

3) Led to various pest, pathones & disease among marine life forms.

4) Increase in biomagnification & bioaccumulation

Remedy 1) Reduce anthropogenic impact on oceans → marine pollution
→ release of ballast water
→ coral mining

2) Limit global warming to 1.5°C by end of 21st century.

3) fulfillment of NDCs

4) A number of measures are required to fulfill SDG 15 Life below water.

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19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Tribals in India constitute 8.6% of population but constitute over 50% of malaria death burden. This highlights the poor status of healthcare among tribals in India.

Challenges faced by tribals

1) Poor health care infrastructure absence of facilities in PHCs, essential medicines

2) Poor health indicators IMR over 100,
- Life Expectancy of 64 (National average 74)
- MMR of 143
- low institutional delivery.

3) Lack of healthcare professionals

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the ratio is very poor in tribal regions

4) Low investment on healthcare - of the overall health budget, tribal subplan get a low share

5) Still facing burden on Neglected Tropical Diseases - like Yaws, trachoma, not covered under health insurance.

6) Low coverage of health insurance.

Remedial Measures

1) Focus on preventive health care
- Mid Day Meal, Poshan Abhiyan, ICDS

2) Food fortification to overcome vitamin & micronutrient deficiencies

3) Vaccination under Mission Indradhanush for vaccine preventable diseases.

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4) Strengthen PHC infrastructure with availability of medical professionals

5) leverage AYUSH & traditional system of medicine.

6) Provide insurance under Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

7) Awareness about hygiene & sanitation i.e. WASH strategy.

8) Separate budgetary allocation for tribal health under tribal subplan in Scheduled areas

To achieve inclusive & sustainable development & 'Healthcare for all', we need to strengthen our infrastructure for tribal health care.

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20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

India ranked 116th in Global Gender Gap Report, the position on political empowerment was no better. In this context, there has been again demand for women reservation in legislature.

Reservation perpetuates proxy culture

- 33% women reservation provided under 73rd & 74th Amendment.
- Husband of women sarpanchs performing their duties.
- Women still relegated to household duties.

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- Still after 75 years of independence women comprise only 14% of MPs.

Reservation benefits

1) Assured entry to the legislature
2) Political empowerment → leading to empowerment in other domains. (economic, cultural etc.)
3) Reduce crime against women.
4) Better performance on social indicators (Ex - Rwanda having 61% women legislators perform better than neighbouring nations)
5) Reduce criminalisation of politics.

However, only reservation will lead to proxy culture as seen in Panchayats, it has to be accompanies with reforms in

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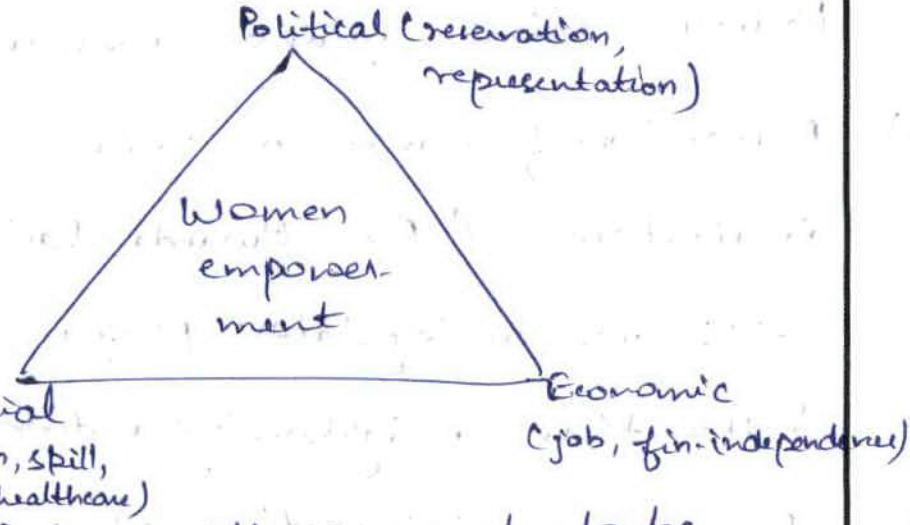
other sectors.

1) financial empowerment of women (create more women centric jobs)

2) Awareness in society - move away from patriarchial mindset.

3) Reforms in internal functioning of political parties



All three pillars need to be strengthened to address poor participation of women in politics.